

REGULATION III - CONTROL OF AIR CONTAMINANTS

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**MARICOPA COUNTY
AIR POLLUTION CONTROL REGULATIONS**

REGULATION III - CONTROL OF AIR CONTAMINANTS

**RULE 320
ODORS AND GASEOUS AIR CONTAMINANTS**

SECTION 100 - GENERAL

- 101 PURPOSE:** To limit the emissions of odors and other gaseous air contaminants into the atmosphere.

SECTION 200 - DEFINITIONS: For the purpose of this rule, the following definitions shall apply:

- 201 FOSSIL FUEL-FIRED STEAM GENERATOR** - A furnace or boiler used in the process of burning fossil fuel for the primary purpose of producing steam by heat transfer.
- 202 HIGH SULFUR OIL** - Fuel oil containing 0.9 percent or more by weight of sulfur.
- 203 LOW SULFUR OIL** - Fuel oil containing less than 0.9 percent by weight of sulfur.
- 204 ODORS** - Smells, aromas or stenchs commonly recognized as offensive, obnoxious or objectionable to a substantial part of a community.
- 205 REDUCTION** - Any heated process, including rendering, cooking, drying, dehydrating, digesting, evaporating and protein concentrating.

SECTION 300 - STANDARDS: No person shall emit gaseous or odorous air contaminants from equipment, operations or premises under his control in such quantities or concentrations as to cause air pollution.

- 301 ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE MATTER REDUCTION:** No person shall operate or use any machine, equipment or other contrivance for the reduction of animal or vegetable matter, separately or in combination, unless all gases, vapors and gas-entrained effluents have been incinerated to destruction at a temperature of not less than 1,300 degrees fahrenheit or processed in a manner determined by the Control Officer to be equally or more effective for the control of air pollution.

- 302 MATERIAL CONTAINMENT REQUIRED:** Materials including, but not limited to, solvents or other volatile compounds, paints, acids, alkalies, pesticides, fertilizer and manure shall be processed, stored, used and transported in such a manner and by such means that they will not unreasonably evaporate, leak, escape or be otherwise discharged into the ambient air so as to cause or contribute to air pollution. Where means are available to reduce effectively the contribution to air pollution from evaporation, leakage or discharge, the installation and use of such control methods, devices or equipment shall be mandatory.
- 303 REASONABLE STACK HEIGHT REQUIRED:** Where a stack, vent or other outlet is at such a level that air contaminants are discharged to adjoining property, the Control Officer may require the installation of abatement equipment or the alteration of such stack, vent, or other outlet to a degree that will adequately dilute, reduce or eliminate the discharge of air contaminants to adjoining property.
- 304 LIMITATION - HYDROGEN SULFIDE:** No person shall emit hydrogen sulfide from any location in such a manner or amount that the concentration of such emissions into the ambient air at any occupied place beyond the premises on which the source is located exceeds 0.03 parts per million by volume for any averaging period of 30 minutes or more.
- 305 LIMITATION - SULFUR DIOXIDE AND SULFURIC ACID MIST FROM SULFURIC ACID PLANTS:** No person shall emit or discharge into the atmosphere more than 4.0 pounds of sulfur dioxide or 0.15 pounds of sulfuric acid mist per ton of sulfuric acid produced (calculated as 100 percent H_2SO_4) maximum two hour average, from facilities that produce sulfuric acid by the contact process by burning elemental sulfur, alkylation acid, hydrogen sulfide, organic sulfides and mercaptans or acid sludge.
- 306 LIMITATION - SULFUR DIOXIDE FROM ELECTRICAL POWER PLANTS:** This section applies to facilities operated for the purpose of producing electric power with a resulting discharge of sulfur dioxide in the facility's effluent gases.
- 306.1 Steam Plants Using Low Sulfur Oil - After May 30, 1972:** Existing steam power generating facilities which commenced construction or a major modification after May 30, 1972, shall not emit more than 0.8 pounds of sulfur dioxide, maximum three hour average, per million BTU heat input when low sulfur oil is fired.

- 306.2 Steam Plants Using Low Sulfur Oil - Prior to May 30, 1972:** Existing steam power generating facilities which commenced construction or a major modification prior to May 30, 1972, shall not emit more than 1.0 pounds of sulfur dioxide, maximum three hour average, per million BTU heat input when low sulfur oil is fired.
- 306.3 Steam Plants Using High Sulfur Oil:** All existing steam power generating facilities which are subject to the provisions of this rule shall not emit more than 2.2 pounds of sulfur dioxide, maximum three hour average, per million BTU heat input when high sulfur oil is fired.
- 306.4 Permit Conditions - High Sulfur Oil:** Any permit issued for the operation of an existing source, or any renewal or modification of such a permit, shall include a condition prohibiting the use of high sulfur oil by the permittee. The applicant must demonstrate to the Control Officer that sufficient quantities of low sulfur oil are not available for use by the source and that it has adequate facilities and contingency plans to insure that the sulfur dioxide ambient air quality standards set forth in Rule 510 of these Regulations will not be violated. The terms of the permit may authorize the use of high sulfur oil under such conditions as are justified. In cases where the permittee is authorized to use high sulfur oil, it shall submit to the Bureau monthly reports detailing its efforts to obtain low sulfur oil. When the conditions justifying the use of high sulfur oil no longer exist, the permit shall be modified accordingly.
- 307 LIMITATION - SULFUR FROM OTHER INDUSTRIES:** No person shall discharge into the atmosphere from any other industry not covered in other sections of this rule reduced sulfur, which includes sulfur equivalent from all sulfur emissions including but not limited to sulfur dioxide, sulfur trioxide and sulfuric acid, in excess of ten percent of the sulfur entering the process as feed.
- 308 LIMITATION - NITROGEN OXIDES FROM ELECTRICAL POWER PLANTS:** This section applies to facilities operated for the purpose of producing electric power with a resulting discharge of nitrogen oxides.
- 308.1 Steam Plants Using Gaseous Fossil Fuel:** Existing steam power generating facilities which commenced construction or a major modification after May 30, 1972, shall not emit more than 0.2 pounds of nitrogen oxides, maximum three hour average, calculated as nitrogen dioxide, per million BTU heat input when gaseous fossil fuel is fired.

308.2 Steam Plants Using Liquid Fossil Fuel: Existing steam power generating facilities which commenced construction or a major modification after May 30, 1972, shall not emit more than 0.3 pounds of nitrogen oxides, maximum three hour average, calculated as nitrogen dioxide, per million BTU heat input when liquid fossil fuel is fired.

309 OPERATING REQUIREMENTS - ASPHALT KETTLES AND DIP TANKS:

309.1 No person shall operate an asphalt kettle or dip tank unless the owner or operator controls air contaminant emissions by good modern practices, including but not limited to:

- a. Maintenance of temperature below both the asphalt flash point and the maximum temperature recommended by the asphalt manufacturer through the use of automatic temperature controls.
- b. Operation of the kettle or dip tank with the lid closed except when charging.
- c. Pumping or drawing the asphalt through cocks without dipping.
- d. Firing of the kettle or dip tank with a clean burning fuel.
- e. Maintaining the kettle or dip tank in clean, properly adjusted and good operating condition.

309.2 The visible emissions from the operation of an asphalt kettle or dip tank shall comply with the provisions of Rule 300.

310 CARBON MONOXIDE: The discharge of carbon monoxide emissions from any process source shall be effectively controlled by means of secondary combustion.

311 EXEMPTIONS: Section 305 of this rule shall not apply to existing sources nor to metallurgical plants or other facilities where conversion to sulfuric acid is utilized as a means of controlling emissions to the atmosphere of sulfur dioxide or other compounds.